

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N^o. 2589.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
 - 2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
 - 3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
 - 4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
 - 5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank is marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
 - 6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.
- FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL\$2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL\$500,000.

LONDON:

Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND4,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT "at
the rate of 3 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED,
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS payable on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL\$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
LEE SING CHAI, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,
and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to land, etc.,
conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 1, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1890.

Incinerations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

ALLARD—Les Filibustiers.
Marguerite Poradowska—Démocratie Micié.
Eugène Vermersch—L'Infamie Aumaine.
Emile Pouillon—Chaque-Pleure.
Quatreilles—70 et 90.
Maxime Par—Trable.
E. de Concourt—Chérie.
George Durny—Victoire D'Amé.
V. Cherbuliez—La Vocation du Comte Chislain.
Malot—Paulette.
Silvestre—Les Facettes de Cadet—Bilard.
O'Monroy—La Solide Parisienne.
Cepus—Qui Perd Gagne.
Dumas—Fils—Nouveaux Entr'actes.
A. Filon—Amours Anglaises.
A. Filon—Contes du Centenaire.
Julia Dayray—L'Armée du Vice.
Concourt—Charles Demilly.
Charles Virmaitre—Paris Médaille.
Zola—La Bête Humaine.

Comte Wodinski—Caritas.
Guy de Maupassant—La Vie Errante.
V. Cherbuliez—Une Gageure.
Rachilde—Nono.
Daudet—Jack.
" —L'Immortel.
" —Les Femmes d'Artistes.
Bourget—Monsieur.
Crucet—Mademoiselle Henri.
Frédéric—L'Heritier des Monlardon.
Cherbuliez—La Bête.
Pradel—Montalegre.
Mendes—Méphistophèle.
Delpit—Chaine Brée.
Concourt—Madame Gervaisais.
Enault—Le Châtiment.
Concourt—Sœur Philomène.
O'Monroy—Sans M'Sieur Le Maire.
Ohnet—Le Maître de Forges.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1890.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Commission Agents.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

WE would beg to call attention to our special VERY RARE OLD "LIQUEUR WHISKY," which from its large increase of sale we have decided to reduce to \$10 per case. All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at prices which will compare favourably with any other house in the Colony.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1890.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX-S.S. "CYCLOPS"
A Specially Selected Stock of
LAMPS!!!
with all the latest improvements.

The latest Specialty for every chair "The Stanley Hurricane Lamp," Lamp Wicks and
Lamp Sundries.

See Window.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.
THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.
THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.
WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

THE Patent Kodak Camera.
Grosvenor Gallery Notes.
Academy Pictures.
Pall Mall Pictures.
New Queen's Regulations.
& Admiralty Instructions.
Sleeman's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare.
P. & O. Pocket Book.
New Official Railway and Steamship Guide to Japan, with Maps \$2.50
Dictionary of Photography.

McCarthy's History of the Four Georges.
Brown Morocco Leather Shoes.
Boots.
White Buckskin Shoes and Boots.
The Art of Blending and Compounding Liquors and Wines.
Lawn Tennis by Wilberforce, 35c.
Chess by Green, 35c.
Exquisite and Euclyde by Linsell, 35c.
Golf, Linsell, 35c.
Modern Fencer, 35c.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

TROPICAL TWEED COATS & pants, \$13.50
DRESS SUITS from \$20.
LINEN, DRILL and DUCK SUITS.
FLANNEL, SERGE and MERINO.
FRENCH CAMBRIC printed SHIRTING.

Waterproof COATS & Inverness CAPES from \$5.
Leggings and over SHOES.
English-made BOOTS and SHOES.
UMBRELLAS, Summer UNDERCLOTHING
in all materials, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
ROBERT LANG & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1890.



ESTD. 1864.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—13, Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

Ice Cream Freezers.
Ice Breakers.
Lemon Squeezers.
Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Copper Jelly Moulds.
Hanging Lamps.
Table "Lamps".
Verandah "Lamps".
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets,
Post, Bat Presses.

Saddles and Saddle-ry.
Chocolate Pots.
Knife Cleaning Machines.
Office Washstands.
Coffee Machines.
Tea Family Coffee Roasters.
Grinders.
Fillers.
Shower Baths.

Hip Baths.
Refrigerators.
Sun Umbrellas.
Kitchen Sundries, all kinds.
Asiatic Enamel.
Dessert Sets.
Crochery and Glass Ware.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS
STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST
AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVI-
DENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good
services to refer to; its Funds, annually
increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the
Premiums are moderate; and all modern features
consistent with safety have been adopted.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong
982-6

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
HONGKONG, 10th February, 1890.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND\$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 5, PRAYA WEST,
HONGKONG, 17th December, 1888.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting
between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY
and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this
day dissolved by Mutual Consent.

E. C. RAY,
GEO. H. WATT.

WITH reference to the above the business
of SHIP, SHARK, and GENERAL BROKER
will be continued by me in my own name.
E. C. RAY.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colony Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed
Acting MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.
GEO. FENWICK,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from on-
board.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG,"
Captain Harris, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at
11 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1890.

FOR BANGKOK.
THE Steamship

"SINGAPORE,"
Captain Charles Stonham, will be despatched
for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 21st July,
at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHAN SENG HONG,
Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1890.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship

"OANPA"
W. S. Thomson, Commander, will be despatched
for the above Port, on or about the 26th July.
For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND ADELAIDE.
(Taking through Cargo to New Zealand,
TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"
Captain Shannon, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at
4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1890.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"
Captain Young, will be despatched as above on
FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1890.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
VIA INLAND SEA.
THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above
on the 19th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1890.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
Will leave to call at Moji.

THE Steamship

"ALBERTA"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on the
21st inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1890.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND, (DIRECT).

"KWEIYANG,"
Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched about
20th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1890.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"N. B. LEWIS,"
Gallison, Master, shortly expected, will load
here for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. L. I. British Bark

"Z. RING,"
McLeod, Master, is now loading for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"LANDSEER,"
Laffin, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"CHARLES S. WHITNEY,"
Bolt, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1890.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July,
1890, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN," Captain K. V. Güseel, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m.
Specie and Parcels not to be sent on Board
after 3 p.m. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1890.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., on
SATURDAY, the 19th July, at 1 P.M., taking
Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, Victoria, B.C., and Portland,
O., to Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United
States via Overland Railways, to Havana,
Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Company's
and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares:—
To San Francisco.....\$112.50
To Victoria.....175.00
To European Ports at proportionate rates.
Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1890.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM- SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at
1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and the same will be received at
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

50 cents per Bottle.
DAKIN'S JODIZED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA.
Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System.
Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.
This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.
It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the strengthening properties of the Bark with the strengthening qualities of the Port.
Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERALE

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions of public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper by 10 o'clock on the day before the day of publication, so as to enable the Editor to have the notices printed in the issue of the day.

Advertisements and Subscriptions are not ordered for a fixed period but will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for advertising. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ABOUT 5.45 this morning Mr. T. Smith, acting captain of the *Kiutiang*, was found dead in his cabin on board the vessel, at Cosmopolitan Dock. He was in good health yesterday, and it is supposed that death was due to heart-disease. He was about fifty years of age, and had been in the employ of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company for just over two years, and had been about twenty years on the coast, in other vessels. He was well-connected in England.

The indefatigable services of Acting Sergeant Haddon, of the detective force, have met with recognition by the "powers that be," who to-day promoted him to full Sergeant.

THE Carina—Oh, my dearovich, does it not make your heart aches beat with pride to think what a beautiful country our own Russia is? The Car—No, sweetie, I do not love Russia. Would you know what I think of it? "Yes, my pet, what do you think of it?" "It is a bomb—"

THE following copy of a letter from His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, on the record of drills and the report of the annual gun practice for the season, 1889-90, has been circulated for the information of the members of the Hongkong Artillery Volunteers, by Acting Commandant McCallum:—

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hongkong 7th July, 1890.

SIR—I am directed by His Excellency the Major-General Commanding, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1097, of the 2nd ultimo, with enclosures, therewith returned, and to request that you will inform His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, that His Excellency Major-General G. Digby Barker, C.B. has perused the record and reports with much satisfaction, and invites attention to the satisfactory report made thereon by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery. His Excellency considers that the results reflect great credit on the Hongkong Volunteers.

(Signed) DIGBY H. BARKER, Lieut. A.D.C.
The Hon. The Acting Colonial Secretary.

A CASE of self-immolation by a young woman of 24 years of age took place on the 3rd instant at a village called Ngai-si, about 10 miles distant from Nantai. The facts that have come to our knowledge, concerning the brutal act, says the *Foochow Echo*, are that, in consequence of her husband having died of leprosy about the 17th February last, she felt childless, and having no one except distant relatives to depend upon for support, she had no other alternative but to take this step of self-sacrifice. The Chinese consider it a matter of great virtue in a woman who puts an end to her life in this manner. Several invitations to dinner in a grand style were given her, which she gladly accepted and partook of with great joy, as if nothing was to happen in the sequel. After the feast she willingly ascended the stage, expressly built for the purpose, where the elders of the village came to witness each three times before her just in the same manner as if she were a Joss, and this signal, by firing off a gun, was given that she might accomplish her purpose. As soon as the gun was fired she ascended the scaffold, with her hands unopposed, and strangled herself. Her body was placed in the coffin, duly prepared beforehand. We are told that the Emperor will grant a tablet extolling the virtue of any woman who has died in this way as soon as the Viceroy represents the case to him.

THE *Torres Straits Pilot* reports a curious tragedy recently. A Queensland Government vessel, the *Albatross*, was at sea, far from any islands, when the black subject was espied. The vessel was not about, and the disappearance of the object showed it was a native who had dived under the water. When near him, the boat was lowered, but he decided to be rescued, preferring to drift about with the ocean's currents in the fond hope of eventually reaching land, to sacrificing his liberty to the white world-rescuers. He was a perfect diver, and went down to the water's surface, and then two men to the mastheads to carefully watch him. The *Albatross's* engine was stopped, and the boat was soon engaged in a veritable black-duck hunt. On one occasion the native came rather close to the *Albatross*, but before he was captured he had again disappeared and in a few moments had risen for a breath of fresh air on the other side of the steamer. It must have been very sport for those on board; although no doubt the men working the boat felt grievously vexed while the native apparently preferred death to capture. An hour or so of this hide and seek went on, and the native suddenly became lost to view, and was never seen again, although the search was kept up for a long time. When the *Albatross* was some distance nearer home they spoke the schooner *Endeavour Lass*, which reported having seen the native fruitless chase after a native who was seen floating about. It is supposed that they had quietly left Forbes Island to swim to their homes on the mainland; but had been carried away by the currents. It is also probable they had been in the water since the previous afternoon.

We take the following para, from a recent issue of *Hays Sporting News*:—Finding that the growth of ideas which are essential to the successful running of a newspaper was started on the 1st of July, 1889, I started on a trip to Bombay. The trip was happily mitigated in my case to a certain extent, by the fact of some of my fellow passengers being devoted to the American national game of poker. Like every other good thing or person it has its detractors as well as lovers. Its immense advantage over all other combinations of skill and chance is the freedom it allows to individual action. There is neither club law or force, and the player is as much at liberty to make a bet as he has to decline it. I am sorry to note the existence of vicious terms among our Indian poker fraternity. These heresies were no doubt due to ignorance of the genius of the game, and were strengthened by the publication of a book on poker by "Cypher Redal," who used to expound to us Allahabad the ideas he had acquired of the game during his journalistic career in China. "China Jim" and Mr. Kelly Maitland, like the author of Karma, having gained most of their knowledge of the game in the Far East, did much to disseminate it in India. The chief false doctrine introduced by these teachers was that of a forced hand, which deprived the game of one of its greatest pleasures, the employment of packs from which as many small cards as possible were taken out. The orthodox tolerate only a full pack, no matter if the game be a duel between two. Again, they ruled, contrary to the law, that the cards, not the player, speak, that a misstatement or under declaration of one's hand cannot be rectified; for instance, if a man declared a pair and had a full hand, this, on a not, in case of need, would be a disadvantage. The fact of it, was, however, I'll say what you have got in your hand, meaning I'll say what you have got in your hand. And they wrongly held that a man could "steal" another's hand, and not be bound to show his own cards. And finally, they used to make the much more readily obtainable "three" superior to a "straight." Poker, I may remark, is a game that has to be approached with great humility of spirit; for nothing is so dangerous to one's pocket as the belief that one is conversant with all its mysteries. There is an old story of a young poker devotee seeking the consent of a straight-talking father to his marriage with his daughter. "Sir," replied the stern parent, "I'll never give my daughter to a man who plays poker." "You might do worse," remarked the father. "How so?" asked the son. "You might give her to a man who thought he could play poker."

THE report of the Directors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, held on the 3rd inst. at 45 Threemilestone Street, London, states: In submitting to the Shareholders the sixth annual balance sheet, and statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 1890, the Directors have pleasure in being again able to show a satisfactory result of the Bank's operations. After payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit (including £22,511 12s. 11d. brought forward) amounts to £264,440 16s. 4d. An interim dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended 30th September, 1889, was paid, free of income tax, in January last, and the Board now recommend a further dividend of six shillings per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also free of income tax, for the half-year ended 31st March last, the same to be paid on the 16th July. They also recommend that all dividends payable at the Branches be paid free of local income tax.

His Excellency the Viceroy has got into trouble with the Ningpo Junk owners, according to the *Foochow Echo*. It originated in his ordering an extra charge to be levied besides the usual tonnage dues which have been paid since the Deluge. The Junk owners upon receipt of His Excellency's intimation, held a meeting at the Ningpo Joss house, to decide what steps should be taken, and to send a joint reply to the Viceroy. Accordingly, the meeting took place on the appointed day, and it was unanimously decided that they not only firmly repudiated the absurd intended extra impost, but that the immense trade between Ningpo and Foochow should be stopped at once if His Excellency persisted in levying the extra charge. Up to date no reply has been made nor steps taken to carry the new *squeeze* into operation, but from what we hear, the Viceroy has had to give in to the owners of the junks, and retreat from the step he so unadvisedly took. It is much to be regretted that the Viceroy did not ponder maturely over his action before putting it into execution, as in the present case the result is far from satisfactory to his honor, and if he had persisted in putting into force the new tax, the Ningpo traders would have been brought to what he promised, and stopped all trade between Foochow and Ningpo. It would suffice to cause a complete revolution in the country were such a step taken and kept in force for only one month. What has caused His Excellency to take the step we believe, was his frequent visits to the Arsenal, during which he no doubt observed the numerous Ningpo junks in the harbour, and upon enquiry, he was informed that their trade was lucrative but he probably forgot that, after tea, the pole trade is the only thing the people have to rely upon, and that he should alleviate the taxes instead of augmenting them.

A TAIWAN correspondent of the *Hu Pao* says:—Our Government has given a contract to the foreign firm "Jui Sheng" (Buchheister) of Shanghai for several kinds of gunpowder from Germany. The amount was about Tls. 100,000, of which Tls. 20,000 were paid as bargain-money. The custom in such cases is for the Chinese Envoy, resident in the foreign country concerned, to have the powder tested before it is sent forward. In the present instance the powder had already reached China when intelligence was received in Taiwan from H.E. Hung, Minister to Germany, that the gunpowder sent having been applied without any preliminary testing, the Governor of Formosa sent a Deputy to Shanghai to test the powder in the Arsenal there, in the presence of the Taotai. The Deputy's report stated that only one kind of the powder was suitable; and the Governor, on the ground that the Jui Sheng's Comprode, Prefect Ho, had arranged for the purchase from the hong, ordered him to recover the bargain-money, Tls. 20,000, and rejected the gunpowder. He has not yet replied, and the Governor has notified him by telegram that if the powder cannot be returned, he will be held responsible. Mr. Buchheister contends that the Chinese purchaser is liable for the balance of Tls. 80,000, and that if the purchaser signed the contract with undue precipitation he is not responsible for his *lack*. He has sent the gunpowder down to Woonsoong and "Jui Sheng" has petitioned the German Minister at Peking to use his influence with the Taungli Yamen on his behalf, expressing his willingness to sign a bond. It is not known what the Yamen will do, and meanwhile Mr. Ho is in a very unenviable position. The Go Schults & Co., of Shanghai, for thirty thousand catties of gunpowder, and that firm has telegraphed to Formosa, and that firm has been ordered to inspect it, and to take delivery, if in order, and ship it over.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 4th inst. says:—The steamer *Hok Kiang*, which arrived from Edie on Sunday, brought eleven out of fourteen of the crew of a small schooner which had been driven to take shelter on the coast of Achene, and had been looted by the Achinese. According to the story of these men they are natives of the Malabar Coast and of the Malacca Islands, who latter place the schooner belonged to. Some time ago the vessel left one of the ports there for another, with a cargo of rice, silk and other valuables, but meeting with very bad weather, was driven far out of her course, and when land was sighted a few days after the crew were glad to cast sight on another. On some of them going ashore to obtain water, of which they had run short, they were met by the natives who told them to bring their vessel into the river. Without in the least suspecting treachery, the crew did so, but no sooner were they in the schooner than the Achinese boarded her, and ordered them to discharge the cargo, and then they were told that they were obliged to do as they were told. It happened, fortunately, that one of the Achinese could speak Tamil, and being perhaps more scrupulous than the rest, he advised the men not to remain where they were long but to take themselves off as soon as possible if they valued their lives. The hint was not lost upon them, and the same night they were leaving the Achinese shore aware of what they were doing, and chased and fired upon them with their guns, killing three of the crew and knocking a hole in the ship. The rest took to the boat, and by great exertions soon distanced their pursuers. They afterwards fell in with a Dutch man-of-war, which took them back to the place where the schooner had been looted, and arrested some of the Achinese. The vessel was found, but with only sixty six bags of rice the crew, the men below, and the Achinese, who were then towed, we believe, to Olchich, where, owing to their ignorance of the language of the country, they found it hard to dispose of the ship, which, however, they afterwards made over to the Dutch authorities, who in return provided them with some money. After remaining there for some twenty days, and spending all the little they had, they begged to be sent to the nearest British port and were consequently brought to Penang. The men are about to petition the Government on the matter, and relate their grievances with the object of getting redress. The schooner, we understand, sailed under the Turkish flag.

We hear that Mr. George Ramsey, late of E. and A. Co.'s steamship *Africa*, has been appointed chief officer of the C. N. Co.'s Australian liner *Trianon*.

SERGEANT EVANSON, of Yaumati, who has been eight years in the Force, has received the appointment of Inspector of Nuisances, vice J. Wyllie deceased.

It is probable that the sale of the *Philippas* has been concluded, as a Bangkok captain in the employ of the Government has been telegraphed for, to take her over.

THE phenomenal rise in the value of the dollar, due to the American Silver Bill, has had an depressing effect—it has "busted" the sale of the local Exchange Tables, which only run up to 3/6d.

WE are courteously informed by Capt. H. N. Andersen, special agent of the Siamese Government, that he received a telegram from Bangkok yesterday conveying the intelligence that there are good reasons for believing that the *Vasari*, the steam yacht of H.M. the King of Siam, will soon be raised, and that a new party of salvors had started for the scene of the wreck.

A MEMBER of the "Amalgamated Association of Earring-makers and Burglars" was up before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this afternoon and charged with stealing a silver bangle off the arm of a child, which the mother was carrying in Queen's Road Central yesterday afternoon. In defence the rascal pleaded that he "picked it up" an excuse far too "thin" for the magistrate, who jailed him for six months with hard labour.

EXTRACT from an inspired article in the *China Mail* of the 24th April, re the Hongkong Land Investment Company:—"Truly the directors are in a sorry muddle. They seem to admit that they cannot expect to get fair profits under their present constitution."—Extract from their advertisement column:—"An interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ending 30th June, 1890, will be payable on the 23rd inst."—Comment is needless.

CAPT. Mackintosh, the popular commander of the Chinese steamship *Smith*, who arrived here this morning from Formosa via Amoy, was at once, upon arrival, requested to appear at the Police Court before Mr. Robinson to answer to a charge preferred against him at the instance of the Harbour Master, who averred that he sailed in excess on his last voyage with 107 passengers in excess of the number entered on the port clearance. Capt. Mackintosh stated that as he was merely navigator of the *Smith* and in no way responsible for the number of passengers shipped, he would like the case remanded in order to have time to communicate with his agents. His Worship remanded the case until Friday afternoon.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Chief Justice).

ANOTHER PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

W. Goulbourn sued L. de L. Barretto, a clerk in the Naval Yard, for \$124, due on a promissory note.—Mr. Roddy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hastings defended.

Plaintiff said that his wife lent the money in July 1886 and \$25 had been paid on account, leaving \$124 due. He did not know of the debt until last month.

Mrs. Goulbourn said that defendant had borrowed money from her on four occasions, and repaid all but the last loan of \$120, which he got on the ground that he was in trouble, and must have the money. He gave a promissory note for \$150. The money was her own—saved out of house-keeping money. A lawyer's letter had to be sent before defendant repaid anything. He also paid her \$13 outside the Naval Yard, when she threatened to go to the Commodore and report him, and he begged her not to do so.

Mr. Hastings set up a defence under the Statute of Limitations. Defendant was then called. He said—I have paid two instalments on the promissory note—once in August 1886, and once in October 1886, on the ground that he was in trouble, and must have the money. He gave a promissory note for \$150. The money was her own—saved out of house-keeping money. A lawyer's letter had to be sent before defendant repaid anything. He also paid her \$13 outside the Naval Yard, when she threatened to go to the Commodore and report him, and he begged her not to do so.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Goulbourn lent me the money, but wished me to put it in his wife's name. She was not present. I have never borrowed anything from her, but I have done so once or twice from him. I did not excuse myself from paying because I had to bury my son. There was a subscription made for my son's funeral, and I was asked to contribute. I borrowed the money, and am paying interest for it. I have lost the receipt for the second payment on my note. Mrs. Goulbourn never asked me for repayment—it was never applied for until last month.

A Chinese clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ewins and Reece stated that the books showed the first payment of \$125 to have been made in August, and the second, of \$13, on the 6th October, 1886.

His lordship gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR—I have received the undoubted subscription to the funds of the Hospital, and I shall be obliged by your acknowledging same in your columns.

Lo Hok Ping \$50
Ho Hing Hong 50
Yuen Fat Hong 50
Man On Insurance Co. 50
Tung Sang Wo 20
Kwong Man Chung 20
Kwong Chung Tai 20
Man Moh Hong 20
Hung Kee Hong 15
How Fung Hong 15
Wo Ke Hong 15
Sui Cheung Wing 15
Tat Fong Sun 15
Kwong On Wo 15
Lau Wei Chun 15
Wang Hing 5
See Wo 5
Tung Cheong 5
Lun Inn 5
Yuen Wo Tung 2
Fook Wo Tung 2
Ty Sing 1
Cheong Wo 1

Yours faithfully,
E. W. MAITLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
Alice Memorial Hospital.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1890.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

We are indebted to the Spanish Consul for the following telegram:—
"Typhoon in the Pacific to the north-east of Luzon; probable direction N. & N.W."

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CHINESE GIRL.

III.

The fact that Chinese girls are married so young, and that they have not been taught those lessons of self-control which it is so important for them to learn, suffices to demonstrate the absolute necessity for the existence of the Chinese mother-in-law, as an element in the family. A great deal of the tyranny and cruelty of these mother-in-laws, and there is a firm basis of fact for all that is so often said upon that point. But it must at the same time be borne in mind, that without her, the Chinese family would go to utter ruin. The father-in-law is not only unfitted to take the control which belongs to his wife, even were he at home all the time, which would seldom be the case; but propriety forbids him to do any such thing, even were he able. In families where a mother-in-law is lacking, there are not unlikely to be much greater evils than the worst mother-in-law. Abuse of the father-in-law is so common a circumstance, that unless it is especially flagrant, it attracts very little attention.

It would be wholly incorrect to represent this, as the normal or the inevitable condition to which Chinese brides are reduced, but it is not too much to affirm that no bride has any adequate security against such abuse. It assumes all varieties of forms, from incessant scolding, up to the most cruel treatment. If it is carried to an extreme pitch, the mother's family will interfere, not legally for that they can not do, but by the force. In a typical case of this sort where the daughter-in-law had been repeatedly and shamefully abused by the family of her husband, which had been remonstrated with in vain by the family of the girl, the latter family mustered a large force, went to the house of the mother-in-law, destroyed the furniture, beat the other family severely, and dragged the old mother-in-law out into the street, where she was left screaming with what strength remained to her, and covered with blood, in which condition she was seen by foreigners. These proceedings are designed as a practical protest against tyranny and an indication that since for a young woman may be in like manner abused by an older one also. One would suppose that the only outcome of such a disturbance as this, would be a long and bitter lawsuit, wasting the property of each of the parties, and perhaps reducing them to ruin. But with that eminent practicality which characterises the Chinese, the girl was carried off to the home of her parents, "peace-talkers" intervened, and the girl was returned to her husband's home upon the promise of better treatment. This would probably be secured, just in proportion to the ability of the girl's family to enforce it. In another case reported to the writer, similar in its nature to the one just mentioned, the girl was sent to her husband, after "peace-talkers" had adjusted the affair, and was locked up by the mother-in-law in a small room, with only one meal a day. Within a year, she had hanged herself. It is not the ignorant and the uneducated only who thus take the law into their own hands, on behalf of injured daughters. We have heard of a case in which the father of the girl who drowned herself, was a literary graduate. He raised a band of men, went to the home of his son-in-law, pulled down the gate-house to the premises, and some of the buildings. In the resulting law-suit he was severely reprimanded by the district magistrate, who told him that he had no right to assume to avenge his own wrongs, and that he was only saved from a beating in court by his literary degree. A still more striking example was offered by an official of the third rank, whose daughter's wrongs moved him to raise an armed band and make an attack upon the house of the son-in-law. This proved to be strong and not easily taken upon, which the angry Taotai contented himself with reviling the whole family at the door of his voice, exactly as a coolie would have done. Wang, which can only be met with such acts as this, on the part of those who are the most conservative members of Chinese society, must be very real and very grievous. In the very numerous cases in which a daughter-in-law is driven to suicide, by the treatment which she receives, the subsequent proceedings will depend mainly upon the number and standing of her relatives. The first thing is to notify the family of the deceased that she has died, for without their presence the funeral cannot take place, or if it should take place, the body would have to be exhumed, to satisfy her friends that death was a natural one, and not due to violence, which is always likely to be suspected. A Chinese in the employ of the writer, was summoned one day to see his married daughter in another village, who was said to be not "very well." When the father arrived, he found her hanging by her girde to a beam!

In cases of this sort, a law-suit is exceptional. There are several powerful considerations which act as deterrents from such a step as sending in an accusation. It is almost always next to impossible to prove the case of the girl's family, for the reason that the opposite party can always represent the matter as to throw the blame on the girl. In one such instance, the husband brought into court a very small woman's shoe, explaining that he had scolded his wife for wearing so small a shoe, which unfitted her for work. He alleged that she then reviled him, for which he struck her (of which there were marks), whereupon she drowned herself. To a defence like this, it is impossible for the girl's family to make any reply whatever. The case does not interbreed between husband and wife. It is only necessary for the husband to admit the fact of having beaten his wife, alleging as a reason that she was "unfitted" to his parents, to screen himself completely. We have heard of a suit where in reply to a claim of this sort, the brother of the girl testified that she had been beaten previous to the alleged "unfitted" conduct. This seemed to make the magistrate angry, and he ordered the brother to receive several hundred blows for his testimony, and decided that the husband's family should only be required to provide a cheap willow-wood coffin for the deceased. Another even more efficient cause deterring from such law-suits, is the necessity of holding an inquest over the girl's body. This is conducted with the utmost publicity, upon the Oriental plan of letting the public see how the matter really stands. A thrashing floor is turned into an official arena, a set of mat-beds are put up, and the whole village soon swarms with yamen-runners. The corpse of the deceased is laid uncovered on a mat exposed to the sight of every one, before and during the inquest. In order to avoid the shame of such exposure, the most bitter enemies are often willing enough to put the matter in the hands of "peace-talkers." These represent the village of each of the principals, and they meet to agree upon the terms of settlement. These terms will depend altogether upon the wealth or otherwise of the family of the mother-in-law. If this family is rich one, the opposite party always insists upon bleeding it to the utmost practicable extent.

Every detail of the funeral is arranged to be as expensive to the family as possible. There must be a cypress-wood coffin, of a specified size and thickness, a certain variety of funeral clothes, often far in excess of what the coffin could by any possibility contain, and some of them made perhaps of silk or satin. A definite amount is required to be spent in hiring Buddhist or Taoist priests, or both, to read masses at the funeral. It is considered disgraceful to compound with the family of the mother-in-law, by receiving a money payment, instead of exacting all this funeral show, but doubtless such compositions are sometimes made. As a business arrangement merely, it is evidently more to the interest of all parties to pay the girl's relatives say two hundred taels, than to have a funeral which can do no one any good. But Chinese sensitiveness to public sentiment is so extreme, that such settlements for a mere transfer of cash must be comparatively rare. The wedding outfit of a bride is often very extensive, but in case of her suicide none of it goes back to her family. We have heard from eye-witnesses of many cases in which huge piles of clothing which had been required for the funeral of such a suicide from the family of the mother-in-law, have been burned in a vast heap at the grave. We know of one instance in which all the wedding outfit, which had been a large one, wardrobes, tables, mirrors, ornaments, &c., was taken out upon the street and destroyed in the presence of the girl's family. The motive to this is of course revenge, but the ultimate effect of such proceedings is to act as an imperfect check upon the behaviour of the mother-in-law and her family toward the daughter-in-law, for whom while she lives the laws of the land have no protection.

When the funeral actually takes place, under conditions such as we have described, there is great danger that despite the exertions of the "peace-talkers" from both sides, the dispute may break out anew. At sight of the girl's livid face, the result of death by strangulation, it will not be strange if, excited by the spectacle, her family cry out "Let her be avenged! Let her be avenged!" To keep the women of the girl's family quiet at such a time, is beyond the power of any collection of "peace-talkers," however numerous and respectable. If the respective parties are restrained from mutual reviling and from a fight the funeral is regarded as a success. The girl's family complain of everything, the coffin, the clothing, the ornaments for the corpse, and all the appointments generally. But they are soothed by the comforting reminder that the dead are dead, and cannot be brought to life, and also that the resources of the family of the mother-in-law have been utterly exhausted, the last acre of land mortgaged to raise money for the funeral, and that they are loaded besides with a mill-stone of debt.

(To be continued.)

THE INDO-CHINA S. N. CO.

The eighth annual report of the Board of Directors of this Company, presented at the ninth ordinary general meeting, held in London on the 19th ult., is as follows:—

The Board of Directors in presenting to the proprietors their report and statement of accounts for the year 1889, regret that unavoidable circumstances have caused it to be issued somewhat later than usual.

They are glad to report that up to a week ago so long as very serious accident had occurred to the fleet, though there have been a good many minor casualties. With vessels so constantly employed in crowded river-navigation, most of these can hardly be avoided; and one most fruitful cause of them is the very bad state of the navigation in the River Peiho, which is rapidly silting up, and threatens before long to totally close the port of Tientsin to sea-going vessels. The accident just reported by telegram is, that the *Tai-shan* had got ashore on Sugar-loaf Island, but was subsequently got off and beached in Swatow Harbour. Nothing is known as yet as to the extent of damage incurred.

The *Yuen Sang* took her place on the coast lines in the month of September, and has proved a very efficient vessel. The new steamer referred to in the last report has been named *Lien Shing*, and is at present on her outward voyage to China. Her efficiency is most favourably reported upon, and it is expected that she will prove a very satisfactory addition to the fleet. Owing to continual strikes of various classes of workmen employed in the Clyde shipbuilding yards, and to the very irregular way in which the men worked, even when not on strike, the delivery of this vessel was delayed for four and a-half months after her contract time, for which the Company, under the strike clause, could obtain no compensation, though the steamer has, in consequence, the best of the shipping season in China.

The charter of the steamer *Moray* terminated in January last, and her place on the Calcutta line has been taken by the *Kiutiang*, which appears to be well adapted for the purpose. The competition experienced on this line has not in any way diminished the business.

The year 1889 has been one of bad native trade in China, more particularly the latter half of it. Money has been scarce and dear, and many of the traders have been crippled by financial difficulties. This state of matters has had a very prejudicial effect on local business, and consequently on the earnings of the steamers, which it will be seen show a largely decreased total, £43,953, against £71,307 in the previous year. After allowing a sufficient sum for depreciation upon the fleet, the Directors regret that they are unable to recommend a larger dividend than 3 per cent. out of Underwriting Account to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. This will leave Underwriting Account with the satisfactory reserve of £4

In remarking on freights during the past year the General Managers say:—
 "Though the season opened fairly well, the result of the latter portion was most unsatisfactory and unprofitable, in a great measure consequent upon the Native Authorities having prohibited the export of Rice from Shanghai, which naturally curtailed freights on both the Northern and Southern lines. In October and November, when the trade to Tientsin is usually very brisk, and there is a great deal of Rice and Piece Goods offering, we found great difficulty in loading the steamers. In fact, had it not been for a fairly good Passenger Traffic, the earnings would have been far below the average. On the Foochow line there was a falling off in cargo, and on the other Southern lines cargo was unusually scarce from May to the end of the year, and sometimes it was difficult to get an ordinary loading for the steamers running between Shanghai and Canton."
 "On the Yangtze line, however, the trade shows an increase over 1888, the principal feature of expansion being the Passage traffic, which increases rapidly whenever a reduction in fares takes place. The opposition by small steamers and lorches continued throughout the year. Rates of passage money for Chinese were lowered to meet their opposition. Rates of freight on some kinds of cargo were also reduced; but we think the action interfered to a greater extent with the lorches than with the small steamers."
 In accordance with the Articles of Association, two Directors, Mr. James MacAndrew and Mr. William Keswick, retire from the Board, and being eligible they offer themselves for re-election.

THE BISHOP'S BOATRACE STORY.

"No," said the Bishop, "I have not been to the boat-race for twenty-five years, had an adventure then which gave me a distaste for it."
 "What was that, sir?" asked Blaydes, of Brasenose. Blaydes was always inquisitive and irrepressible. He used to say that if he could get the Bishop to tell a fairly long story after dinner, he (the candidates for deacon's orders, who were sitting at the feet of the episcopal Gamell in preparation for our "Bishop's exam.") had a chance of an extra glass of port in addition to the one which the unwritten law of the Palace seemed to prescribe.
 His lordship's domestic chaplain moved uneasily in his chair. Blaydes, of Brasenose, was a pupil who gave him some anxiety, and Blaydes's prospects of ordination were dependent entirely on his willingness to burn the midnight oil with assiduity.
 The Bishop, however, was smiling softly to himself. "It was not anything so very exciting," he said; "but it might have been awkward."
 "We were all attention as the Bishop crossed his legs, smoothed down his apron, and began."
 "Twenty-five years ago I was an undermaster at Highborough College, whence, as you know, I was afterwards transplanted to the head-mastership of—Six of us junior masters went to that boat-race together, and very much we enjoyed ourselves on the way. I remember, as we travelled up to King's Cross, some card sharps got in and began to do what I believe is called the three-card trick."
 "Or the three broads," interjected Blaydes.
 "Were you taken in, sir?"
 The Bishop slightly raised his eyebrows and continued: "We paid very little attention to them, except that one of us, Smithson, very nearly came to blows with one of them. Smithson was a great 'over' in my time at Cambridge, rowed No. 4 in the University crew, and 'stroked' his college boat at the head of the river. He was the man who once silenced a Barnwell bargee by telling him—here the chaplain coughed—"but I do not think I need tell you what Smithson said to the bargee. He is now one of the most forcible and eloquent preachers in Yorkshire. I can quite believe it."
 The Bishop filled another glass of port, and Blaydes followed his example, triumphantly winking at the rest of us. Blaydes had no reverence in him.
 The Bishop continued: "We had no fixed idea when we started as to where we should go, so when we found ourselves upon the towing-path near Hammersmith Bridge, in a dense crowd ten minutes before the race was timed to start, we had to make our way as rapidly as we could to places of vantage. Somehow or other we all got separated; and as I knew where to meet my friends at dinner time, I struggled on with a view to getting as near to the finish as possible, though every one had told me that the race would be over at Hammersmith Bridge. There were a good many carriages near where I found myself, and just as I was passing one of the horses in it got frightened and began to plunge. There was a small panic, and a rush among the crowd; then a foolish rush back to see what had happened—for some one had been hurt. I had great difficulty in keeping my legs, and so had others; but I did not think of them till I heard a voice at my elbow say, 'Oh, my child! my child!' I turned and looked down as well as I could. A young woman, of the small shop-keeper class, I should say, was being crushed up against me, between myself and a stalwart chimney sweep. All I could see of her was her bonnet, trimmed with a large bunch of light-blue ribbons and forget-me-nots, and the half-smothered crying infant which she was holding as high up as she could to keep it from being crushed to death. It is folly to bring a child to such a place; but what was I to do?"
 "Take her in your arms," said Blaydes excitedly. The chaplain again coughed.
 "I could not quite do that," Blaydes answered the Bishop, "I have not your herculean frame; but I did what I could, I wrestled my arms free and took her baby, and held it over my head; but it was awful work. A barge moored to the shore had begun to sink, and a couple of hundred people who had been on it rushed suddenly on to the tow-path, carrying me and those immediately round me many yards from where we stood. I got out of the crowd as well as I could, and had to move a little further still on account of a cry that the boats were off, and the consequent excitement. Then I realized that the mother of the infant, which I was still carrying, had not followed me. Where she could be I did not know—not very far away, I thought. I looked near and far and could not see her. Suddenly I caught sight of a bright blue bonnet in the crowd, fifty yards off at least, apparently hurrying away from where I was. Then it dawned upon me that I must have been made a victim by a designing woman anxious to get rid of her offspring. I believe I shouted as I ran and struggled through the crowd; but it was a long time before I caught up the object of my pursuit, seized her by the sleeve, and thrust the ever-ubiquitous infant into her arms as she turned. She made a motion to take it, and I all but let it fall upon the ground. She stared as if in terror, and a little man who was with her made demonstrations with his umbrella and shouted for the police. I panted out, 'Your baby! your baby, you gave me!' The crowd thickened round me. It became evident to me that I had made a hideous mistake. On closer inspection, the woman I had pursued was evidently of far superior class to the one from whom I had received my awful burden; and the man with his attitude as he saw the helmet of a policeman who was beginning to shoulder their way through the crowd was a clergyman. I may add, however, that I only

knew this from his dress. His language showed no indication of it whatever.
 "Your baby," I panted. "It was given me by a woman with a blue bonnet."
 "He's mad," said some one. "Poor fellow!" and the crowd began to fall back to let the policeman get near. Just at that moment a diversion occurred. Far above the cries of "They're off!" far above the din of hawkers, niggers, and cocoa-nut men, roiled the unmistakable roar which announces that the race has really begun. In a moment the crowd about me had dispersed to rush towards any spots from which a glimpse of the river might be obtained.
 "I was alone, with the infant still in my arms. I really believe that at that moment, while every one was watching for the boats to come through Hammersmith Bridge, I could have heaved that child into the river and no one would have seen me. The policeman, on seeing that I was quiet and the crowd around me dispersed, had themselves turned to look at the race. To my right was a big open carriage full of ladies all standing up, some even on the seats, craning their necks towards Putney and unconscious of all but their excitement.
 "No one was looking; it was the inspiration and the work of a moment to step to the side of the carriage which was not towards the river and deposit 'it' upon the seat. I thanked my good fortune that for a few moments I was silent, and I sat a start. I was engaged in a small stealthily looking youth was observed in extracting a handsome shawl, the owner of which had abandoned it upon the opposite seat to that now occupied by the baby. In another moment I should have cried 'Stop thief!' but a most diabolical wink on his part reminded me that our mutual safety demanded silence. I was an accomplice in a felony. The boats were passing as we slunk away, I and my *parvulus criminis*, fled towards London, terror-stricken at the sight of a blue-ribboned bonnet and shrinking from the eye of a policeman. I probably had not been victimized after all, and the distracted mother was then seeking me in the crowd. For weeks I dreading to look at an advertisement; and my hope has been ever since that the stout old lady in a magenta dress, at whose feet I deposited my burden, was as kindly as she looked, and that, if she did not sit upon it when she resumed her seat, she brought it up better than its reckless parent. What else could I have done? I could not have appeared in the Highborough common room with an infant in my arms, could I? My character would hardly—
 "No, certainly it would hardly have stood that," said Blaydes. The interruption did not seem to be precisely what the Bishop expected, and Blaydes's amusement at the story was a little too evident; for his lordship rose in silence while his chaplain prepared to put the wine away. Blaydes did not in the least appreciate the situation; he inquired, cheerfully, "Your lordship was not married then, eh?"
 "No," said the Bishop; and, as the key clicked in the door of the cellarette we thought we heard him murmur "Thank Heaven!"

TACOMA AND ITS FUTURE.

Citizen George Frances Train has girdled the earth in less time than any other mortal, and all for the purpose of calling attention to Tacoma. The trip was scarcely necessary to that end. That port, yesterday hardly known, has become the principal station on a great commercial route and has not only large expectations, but is really one of the factors in developing our northwest territory. There is a boom at Tacoma at present. The reports from there as to the resources, growth, prosperity, wealth and prospects of that city are of the most wonderful and entrancing character. It is the one spot in these United States that offers everything the energetic business man and capitalist desire. It expects only health, wealth and happiness in the near future and there is no cloud upon the sky. There are other places in the country, about just as loudly, but after allowing for the exaggerated statements that accompanies the growth of a young and prosperous town, Tacoma really has sound reasons for predicting a great future and can lay claim to manifold advantages as a seaport. Its selection as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad had of course given the town a start. But it is a case of a combination that will prove of mutual benefit. The opening to immigration of the immense extent of territory west of the Mississippi river and running along the Canadian border to the Pacific ocean, has resulted already in a development of resources truly wonderful. Not only outlets for the trade that naturally follows, but centres of manufacturing and banking must be made for this development and these are of course found on the West Coast. Tacoma has natural facilities for such a site and the growth of the place is ample evidence of how quickly these have been seized upon.
 Like most of the Puget Sound ports, Tacoma has deep water almost up to the doors of her warehouses. This insures visits of vessels of any size provided the cargoes can be furnished. That these are forthcoming is now well-known. Over twenty-five cargoes of lumber were shipped from Tacoma to foreign ports during the last season. The shipment of wheat has now become part of the exports from Tacoma and the receipt of teas and other cargoes from China and Japan are now regular there. The coastwise trade is in keeping with the growth of the business and it is this substantial basis that gives Tacoma its present prosperity and warrants the claims for its future growth. Following in the wake of this overseas trade, manufacturing and industries akin to such trades have been started and others, attracted by facilities thus in a measure centralised, have followed.
 As to the present welfare of that Pacific port it would be calumny to hint a doubt. But whether it is based upon firm grounds and will last is a question that some are asking. A glance at the map or a visit to the place will show the magnificent back country of which it is the doorway, shows what business will tend towards its wharves. With these two advantages its future seems assured, provided only that, in the dash of a wonderful and quick success the port does not forget to give all facilities and advantages to trade and to free shipping as much as possible from all charges, restriction and annoyances. Figures and statements regarding trade need not be an extensive and varied commerce for Tacoma. But that city lies San Francisco, has the foundation of its prosperity in the fact of its being a seaport, and in making that port attractive in every way depends entirely the future success of Tacoma.
 —N. Y. Maritime Register.

Today's Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.
 A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FLEMING'S HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. [1011]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE.

FURNITURE

and FURNISHING REQUISITES.

NOW PROCEEDING.

A L'O included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

See Circulars.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890

KUHN & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE



FINE ART DEPOT.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL NAVY.

12 GOLD MEDALS.

WE beg to announce that our New and Magnificent Show Rooms, 21 & 23, Queen's Road, and in the Hongkong Hotel (Peddar's Street Entrance) will be OPENED on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 21st instant.

WITH AN UNRIVALLED STOCK OF "JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART GOODS." Novelties and Manufactures of all descriptions suitable for Wholesale, Export and Local Retail trade at lowest possible prices.

KUHN & Co. respectfully thank the Residents of Hongkong and Coast Ports for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded them, and trust by earnest endeavours to merit a continuance of their support.

It being imperative that JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART should be packed with the utmost care we have engaged an experienced Japanese packer for this purpose only. Orders sent to our establishments in Hongkong or Yokohama will receive prompt and careful attention.

KUHN & CO.,

Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Japanese and Chinese Works of Art and Manufacture, Hongkong and Yokohama.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1890.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA."

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at DAY-LIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. [3]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PEKIN."

Captain F. Harris, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English mails.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. [3]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the Matter of the Estate of MARIE ELISE FOURNIER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice having in virtue of Section 3 of Ordinance 9 of 1870 made an Order limiting to the 31st October next, the time for sending in CLAIMS against the said Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated the 16th day of July, 1890.

BRUCE SHEPHERD, Acting Registrar. [1055]

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-eighth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 12 o'clock at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th July to 1st August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. [1045]

Hongkong, 14th July, 1890.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS

FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL

CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [105]

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., 16 Buss, Yokohama, next door to Farago's Photographic Studio. [127]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT

CLEARANCE SALE.

FURNITURE

and FURNISHING REQUISITES.

NOW PROCEEDING.

A L'O included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

See Circulars.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890

KUHN & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE



FINE ART DEPOT.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL NAVY.

12 GOLD MEDALS.

WE beg to announce that our New and Magnificent Show Rooms, 21 & 23, Queen's Road, and in the Hongkong Hotel (Peddar's Street Entrance) will be OPENED on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 21st instant.

WITH AN UNRIVALLED STOCK OF "JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART GOODS." Novelties and Manufactures of all descriptions suitable for Wholesale, Export and Local Retail trade at lowest possible prices.

KUHN & Co. respectfully thank the Residents of Hongkong and Coast Ports for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded them, and trust by earnest endeavours to merit a continuance of their support.

It being imperative that JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART should be packed with the utmost care we have engaged an experienced Japanese packer for this purpose only. Orders sent to our establishments in Hongkong or Yokohama will receive prompt and careful attention.

KUHN & CO.,

Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Japanese and Chinese Works of Art and Manufacture, Hongkong and Yokohama.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1890.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES HOUILLERES DE TOURANE.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the SECOND CALL of \$31.25 per Share will be payable on or before the 15th August, 1890, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

By Order of the Directors, L. SUIDTIER, Secretary. [916]

Haiphong, 12th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS at Hongkong for the Societe Francaise des Houilleres de Tourane.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. SUIDTIER, Secretary. [915]

Hongkong, 16th June, 1890.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF SCENERY.

THE Proprietor of the GRAND TRANS-PARENT PANORAMIC SALOON, No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET, (Corner of D'Almeida Street), in returning thanks for the patronage and support of the Hongkong community, has much pleasure in announcing that an entirely new set of scenes are on view, which are well worthy of public attention.

The Panorama is open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., the Admission is only Twenty Cents, and every visitor receives a present free of any extra charge.

M. HIRSCH, Proprietor. [934]

Hongkong, 7th July, 1890.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

PURSUANT to arrangements made at the Public Meeting held on 16th April last, a further MEETING of the FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS of this Club is called for FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Hongkong Hotel.

Business to be brought before the Meeting. 1.—Confirm Minutes of previous Meeting. 2.—Discussion of proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association. 3.—Election of General Committee (by ballot). 4.—Vote of Thanks to the Government for grant of land.

W. H. YOUNG, Hon. Sec. pro tem. [1016]

Hongkong, 11th July, 1890.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:— 1.—The purpose of countervailing influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 p.m., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 3, HIGH STREET—the temporary quarters—until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.

By direction of the Committee. Hongkong, 28th May, 1890. [1910]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWMAN STREET, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: 13 PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [134]

Intimations.

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Shares Nos. 245/246 Scrip No. 112 in the above Company have been declared forfeited for non-payment of FIRST CALL due 16th August, 1889, and fresh Scrip has been issued for the same.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1890. [1051]

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the 2nd CALL of \$5 per share due 7th June, 1890, on shares of the above Company Nos. 726/730, 3476/3495, 2385/2655, 2671/2675, 3441/3445, 4106/4110, 4201/4250, 4276/4282, 4301/4310 is paid to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 31st inst. the said shares will be forfeited in accordance with the power given in the articles of association.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1890. [1054]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ending 30th June, 1890, will be payable on the 23rd inst., on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th to the 22nd July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. B. ALLEN, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1890. [1053]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st March has been declared at the rate of 6 1/2% per Annum, Coupons (if attached to Gold Share Warrants may be cashed and Dividends on Silver Share Warrants issued locally will be paid on and after 16th July, at the Hongkong Branch Office.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager. Hongkong, 12th July, 1890. [1039]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (Fifteen Dollars) per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before July 17th, 1890. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [917]

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, 2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

TO LET UNFURNISHED, From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate. Splendid view of the Harbour.

Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [999]

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, DAGUANG STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE, Consultation free.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [1387]

A. H. FOOK, SHIP'S COMPRESSOR & STEVEDORE,

No. 80, PRAYA CENTRAL, WING WOO STREET.

Hongkong, 15th July, 18

